

BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, COTTON FACTORY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 24 Front.

BANK—FIRST NATIONAL OF MEMPHIS, P. S. Davis, Pres't; Newton Ford, V. P.

BOWMAN, C. H., JEWELRY, 205 Main.

BOYLE, J. W., JEWELRY, 205 Main.

CITY BANK, NEW BANK BUILDING, Madison street, S. H. Tober, Pres't; E. O. Kirk, Cashier, 205 Main.

CAROLINA LIFE INS. CO., 42 MADISON ST., J. Davis, Pres't; W. P. Boyle, Sec'y.

VANCE & ANDERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 223 Main street, Memphis.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO., COTTON FACTORS, 210 Front street.

EMMONS & SONS, JEWELRY, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, etc., 10 Jefferson and 60 Main.

FISHER, AMIS & CO., MARBLEWORKS AND DRAPERY, cor. Adams and Second.

GOEPPEL, LEOPOLD, AGENT, DEALER in Oranges and Knives, 375 Main.

HINCHICK, P. H. & BRO., CONFECTIONERS, Groceries, etc., 224 Main.

MCCOMB, KELLY & CO., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc., 323 and 324 Main.

MCGILL BROS. & CO., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Agricultural Implements, 312 Front.

PODESTA & CAZASSA, DEALERS in Confections, etc., 232 Main, cor. N. Court.

PRESCOTT, G. F. & CO., DEALERS in Oil, Lard, etc., 40 Jefferson.

STEAM DYEING & CLEANING, Hanson & Walker (late Hunt & Hanson), 240 Second street.

HILL, FERRY & MITCHELL, WHOLESALE DEALERS in Boots, Shoes and Hats, 229 Main street.

WHITMORE, E., STEAM JOINT PRINTER, 13 Madison street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge of Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

In answer to the calls of the bar and people of this circuit, I announce myself a candidate for Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising Shelby, Tipton and Fayette counties. [T. J. HILTON.]

At the request of a respectable portion of the bar and of the people of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, I announce myself a candidate for Judge of that Circuit. The election is to be held on the first Thursday, being the 4th day, of August next. [ISAAC M. STEELE.]

April 22, 1870.

Judge of Supreme Court.

The friends of Hon. JOHN L. T. SNEYD, of Fayette county, are authorized by him to present his name to the people of Tennessee as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Western Division. Election, August 4, 1870.

In response to the published call of members of the bar in various counties of East Tennessee, and numerous solicitations, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State. [T. J. HILTON.]

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. T. A. R. NELSON as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge from the Eastern Division. Election, August 4, 1870.

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. T. A. R. NELSON as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge from the Eastern Division. Election, August 4, 1870.

Judge of Probate Court.

To the Qualified Voters of Shelby County: I am a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county; subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. [JOHN A. ONLEY.]

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. TEMPLE as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county. Election, first Thursday in August next. [T. S. MALLORY.]

County Register.

I am a candidate for Register of Shelby county. [S. A. TAYLOR.]

Constable of Fourteenth District.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Constable of the Fourteenth District, comprising the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th wards of Shelby county. Election, fourth day of August next. [T. S. MALLORY.]

ATTORNEYS.

A. WRIGHT, LUKK E. WRIGHT, WRIGHT & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 150-1 Kit Williams Block.

HOTEL.

Peabody Hotel!

NEWSPAPERS.

The Southern Advertiser.

"ANZEIGER DES SUDENS,"

[ESTABLISHED 1850.]

Leading Organ of the German Population of the Southwest.

LOUIS WUNDERMAN, EDITOR AND PROP'R.

Office: Cor. Third and Jefferson.

In Postoffice Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

It is exceedingly large circulation throughout the city and State, and business men an excellent opportunity to make their business known to the thousands of Germans living in this section of country.

BOOK BINDERY.

Franklin Book Bindery.

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 15 West Court Street, Memphis.

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER-BUILDING, AND

Binding of every description, executed in a very superior manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

My Blank Book paper embraces the first mills in America; my stock consists of the finest in the entire market, and prices to compare with any elsewhere. Parties will find it to their interest to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

SYPHILIS!

THE UNDERSTANDING HAS A SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF SYPHILIS IN ALL ITS STAGES. It is a vegetable preparation, entirely free from mercury, and is the only one ever discovered for the cure of this disease.

It Has Never Failed to Cure the Worst Cases.

Is perfectly harmless when used as directed. Is administered with the aid of a syringe, and is guaranteed to cure. A thorough cure, guaranteed or no pay. CHAS. H. FUSSELL, 205 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) by

E. WHITMORE,

At No. 13 Madison street.

The Public Ledger is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carrier. By mail (in advance): One year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, 70 cents.

Newdealers supplied at 25 cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger.

Published every Tuesday at \$2 per annum (in advance); claims of five or more, \$1.50.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

First insertion.....\$1.00 per square. Subsequent insertions.....50 " " For one week.....3.00 " " For two weeks.....5.00 " " For three weeks.....7.50 " " For one month.....12.00 " "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

First insertion.....\$1.00 per square. Subsequent insertions.....50 " " Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates being twice of lines of solid type to the inch.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to.

E. WHITMORE,

Publisher and Proprietor.

BURIED CITIES.

A PUZZLING PIECE OF POSTERY.

"Buried Cities" is the name of a new amusement, or puzzle, which offers a pleasant mental exercise and refreshes the knowledge of geography. It consists in embalming in a sentence or verse the name of one or more well-known cities. The orthography must be preserved, although the name may be divided so as to form the end of one word and the beginning of another. For instance, "Bring some water; Loo had in here and there." The city buried in this sentence is, quite obviously, Waterloo. Islands may also be submerged in the same manner. In the following rhymes no less than twenty-four cities are buried, and some of them quite as effectively as fire, water, or "the tooth of time" has ever concealed one from the eye of a Gladiatore or a Hallam:

In the palmy, radiant month of May,
No other day is opening day.
A boy walked over Montmartre
To botanize for his uncle Pat;
Mosses and ferns he gathered; but
Entangled with thorns and briars rough;
Oera, cowslips, and lilies white,
Among the flowers he found a sign;
But when from the mountain he came down,
Patric's uncle was out of town;
So he took a stick, and driving home,
He searched for "Cities beneath the soil."
O many a one in the olden time
Was swallowed up for its sin and crime;
And he plunged his rod in here and there,
For deep the buried cities were,
And he sounded a cymbal, because sound
Might shake those cities up and round.
Which are chiefly on sulphur and bitumen
Found.

The key to the riddle is to dig up
Saline rocks, a crystal opal.
A tripod found in a den of pitch,
Sour wine and a dead mouse in a niche.
A spear once used in a giant's cause,
A wailing man it cut off made peace.
An ancient necktie, once in a life,
An opal, a diamond, a finger ring.
A baby long since petrified,
The bed of mothers unminified,
A marble head—but stop expiring,
We'll are bored with so much boring.

"PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

Some Specimens of this Jargon.

Few spoken dialects present matter for more serious inquiry than the queer jargon which, under the name of "Pidgin English," forms the only means of oral communication between the Chinese and the majority of foreigners resident among them.

It seems at first sight curious that two nations, each possessing a copious language of its own (Chinese contains over forty thousand words), should voluntarily resort to the formation of a new dialect as a means of intercommunication. People, of course, account for this by the remark that "Chinese is very hard to learn." But it may be interesting to note, as briefly as possible, the precise difficulty which proved so great as to discourage the adventures of that day from attempting to master it.

Every word in Chinese has a fixed "tone," irrespective of its meaning. Perhaps the best illustration of this is given in this singular arrangement is by asking the reader to repeat aloud the following sentences, strongly emphasizing the italicized words.

Three men, A, B, and C, are supposed to be talking. They say:

A—John is dead. Even tone (1).
B—What? (Sharply.) Hailingstone (2).
C—No! (Painfully surprised.) Falling tone (3).
A—Yes. (Nodding his head.) Low tone (4).

Now, irrespective of sense, every word in Mandarin Chinese is pronounced in one of these tones. In Cantonese there are eight tones, or the above in two octaves, and some idea may thus be formed of the colloquial difficulties of either dialect. As an example, gen (1) means to hallow; gen (2) salt; gen (3) eyes; while gen (4) signifies an ink slab. It is scarcely to be wondered at if the English adventurers of the seventeenth century declined the enormous labor of studying so unsatisfactory a mode of speech, not less than that any mistake in the tone completely altered the sense of the word!

THE TROUBLES OF THE CHINESE STUDENT.

Not were the difficulties presented to the Chinese by the English language by any means insignificant. Few natives can pronounce the initial r, the word rice assuming a distressingly suggestive form in the Chinese month. The final ts, x, etc., have ever been, unless followed by vowels, stumbling blocks to John, and it is seldom that they are mastered by Chinese of mature years. Now-a-days, indeed, with schools and colleges here and in China open to every Chinese man, there are many who become proficient speakers. But masters were different a hundred and ninety years ago, and the only way open to the ambitious natives of that day for acquiring English was by means of conversation with foreigners too busy, too lazy, and possibly too ignorant, to teach them. They there-

fore treasured in their memories such concrete terms as they could pick up, the names of articles of furniture, merchandise, etc., all of which are in pidgin dialect of English derivation. A very few verbs sufficed to serve their wants, while a restricted number of adjectives performed also the duties of adverbs. The singular pronouns my, you, and he were taken, while the plurals were left—propositions were ignored altogether; and so was formed the English portion of this singular dialect.

LEARNING PIDGIN.

The new comer has but little difficulty in comprehending the general rules which govern the formation of Pidgin English. His first efforts will probably be confined to picking up ejaculatory phrases, such as *fat-tee* or *chow-chop* for quickly, *man man* for slowly, etc. He soon notices that any English verb is turned into "pidgin" by affixing a final *or*, and interpolating an *s* after a final *or*. Thus "want" becomes "wantsee"; "walk" is made "walksee," and so on through the catalogue of like, make, kiss, speak, etc. An "irregular" verb is kill, which is generally made *killin*. Many substantives and some adjectives follow a similar rule, while others take a double *o*, the letter *r*, by the way, being always changed into *l* wherever it may occur. Thus, "carry that rice along with you" is, "you make carry that rice long my." The degrees of comparison are amusing. "Good" is either "good" or "numba one"; "better" is always "more better," and best is invariably "too muchee numba one." One never says "I want" so and so, but "my wantsee;" while to express the plural "they" some such expression as "allo that man," "that too muchee man" or "that plenty pricee man" is made use of. Armed with these general instructions the tyro may possibly make himself understood. But he soon finds that something is wanting, and presently learns that the construction is Chinese. Pidgin English is in fact not merely bad English talked Chinese fashion; and the knack of speaking it with fluency requires considerable more practice than most people at first imagine. It is of no use saying to a Chinese: "You see Missa Jones catches that chair inside his shop?" for the chances are he will not understand you. You must say: "Boy! you see Missa Jones shop; inside him got one chair; you go catchsee make him give you; if you could speak Chinese, and be sure of being comprehended. A notion prevails among the domestics at Canton and Hong Kong that English as commonly spoken by foreigners, is a sort of country dialect like their Fokkheir or Hakka, and that "pidgin" is the pure language—a belief in which was foreigners are content to leave them, as they make no effort to acquire it, and are consequently less of a check upon conversation in their presence.

One of the most curious words in use is "piece," which, with "pidgin," which is really a corruption of "business," hence "business (pidgin) English," enters into every lengthy sentence used. Genders, when designated, are usually distinguished by the affixes "cow" and "bull." Some years ago a native boy came rushing to his master in great excitement, being evidently brimful of news. "What thing?" said his master. "Oh, massa, that heaven-pidgin-man mississsee have catsee one little piece of cow-child," meaning that the Rev. Mr. "a" wife had presented her husband with a little girl.

THE LOGIC OF "PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

The Chinaman has naturally adopted certain word formations which are easy to comprehend and capable of wide application. Thus the word "man" is extensively avoided. We say "washer-man," "milkman," etc. (milk, by the way, becomes "milk" in pidgin), and the native, arguing by analogy, applies the word whenever he gets a chance. A doctor is a "doctorman;" an actor a "singingsman;" and the term is applied irrespective of sex, as a "seamstress" is a "seamingsman;" a female Chinese, if a foreigner, is in the matter of pronouns always utterly ignored. On returning from a walk you will be informed that "one piecee mississsee have callee; he talkee he no stop; no got time. He no save, what for no go looksee he." As already remarked, a great many Portuguese words are made use of, as well as pure Chinese phrases, and of course time is required to become familiar with them. Such a sentence, for instance, as: "Too muchee pailings have got downside that ship place; massee can make cuttee bambalang he head. Bimeby can go yelung cattee by plenty gun—"There are a large number of pirates in the harbor; never mind, they'll all lose their heads. By-and-by there will be plenty of guns to be got at auction—"would prove rather a stiff sentence for even advanced "pidgin" scholars, though all the words are strictly a portion of the dialect.

VERBAL EMBARRASMENTS.

Great difficulty is naturally experienced in imitating the native mind with what may be termed the delicacies of conversation, and lady visitors are sometimes scandalized on all propriety at the information that Mr. Sam-Soo, upon whom they may have called, "Make cattee bath (pronounced bass); no got close." The blunderer then made a full dinner table. It is, however, in his antipathetic capacity as a pilot that John Chinaman indulges in the most singular burlesques upon what he calls "English." To leave the ship he will boldly shout, "Shizee may tawer," which he imagines is "Shiver the main top!" while the slightest remonstrance upon his style is met with an indignant "Wha faw you makee bobbery my? my shizee you too muchee fooloo!" And yet these are the chas of men frequently employed as interpreters—Heaven save the mark!—in vessels of war, both American and British. No wonder that we read of occasional "mistakes."

The writer has met one Chinaman, and one only, who was conscious of the fact that "Pidgin English" was not English, and who earnestly begged to be taught the "fall man" ploppa talker, or the proper mode of speech. He was quite sharp enough to detect the reason why foreigners encouraged a general use of the popular jargon, and pleasantly observed, "Spese you teachsee me, no feath my savee too muchee what sing you say. Any my no talkee odah man." It should be noted that a negative interrogative is formed by repeating the sentence with "no" before it. Thus, "Have you my hat or not?" is "You got my hat, you no got my hat?"

LONGFELLOW IN PIDGIN ENGLISH.

As a specimen of verse done into

"Pidgin English," an attempt at Longfellow's "Palm of Life" is here subjoined. The exigencies of rhythm have required occasional contractions, but in no case have they been adopted unless found in use by the Chinese:

THE PALM OF LIFE.

Tell me, tell me, in mournful numbers, etc.

No talkee my all same you weelly sorry. Life belong one little piecee deam; So fashion talkee-talkee plenty folly. Anything no belong all same he seem.

One large man no all same little child—He plenty pidge here before he got by. What time he die can take he body walke; No man can say he soul can finesse!

Looksee how fashion first-chop man go walkee! All same one ship have lose he stealm ludda—He tinkee you, and wait he pidge mend!

Spese have got one piecee China bludda. Too muchee feath and no got any deam; All same one ship have lose he stealm ludda—He tinkee you, and wait he pidge mend!

You save deen what thing will better makee. You pidge den he whole, and den better talkee. Can and good pidge—den more better talkee. Spese keep large heart no wantsee eely. N. B. D.

News Direct from Metz.

LONDON, July 27.—A correspondent at Metz sends the following letter, dated Sunday night:

When I arrived at Metz, for the first time, transport horses were to be found in numbers. They were heavy, strong looking horses, many of them gray. They were picketed in a large square, their halters tied to the wheels of country wagons. The horses had clearly just come from the plough, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to collect the wagons. They had no uniforms, but carried cards in their hats, denoting the corps d'armee to which they belonged. I tried to get a room at the Hotel d'Europe, but was informed that it was full of Generals and of the Etat-Major. I then applied at the Grand Hotel de Metz, and was told that, although they had eighteen Generals, they would manage to put me up. Upon afterwards repeating this speech to the lady who appears to manage the Hotel d'Europe, where I again repaired to inquire for letters, she grew a little indignant and said she had more Generals in her hotel than the madam opposite, and even she was not in the habit of exaggerating. The court-yards of both hotels were crowded with luggage-carts belonging to the staff masters.

BAZAINE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Bazaine alone had at least five two-horse wagons marked "Marshal Bazaine, No. 1," etc., up to No. 5; not an illiberal allowance even for a marshal. Ordinaries and guards crowded the gates; the private sitting-rooms were turned into offices, and the calling saloons surrounded with informed men. It was quite a distinction to wear a plain coat, but by no means a pleasant distinction.

MARCHING ORDERS.

This evening I took a walk with an acquaintance. He asked me: "Do you observe anything peculiar about the French officers?" I replied "No." "I do," he answered; "they are dressed in marching order; they embrace instead of bowing when they part; they say *au revoir* and not an adieu. There will be a march to-morrow." True enough, when we got to the hotel the staff wagons were being loaded, and we were informed that Marshal Bazaine and at least one division of his corps would set out at daybreak. Marshal Bazaine commands not only a corps d'armee, but the left wing of the French army.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT TO-DAY.

My own belief is that a grand movement across the frontier will commence on Wednesday and Thursday. The center and nearly the whole right of the army of Africa, which is rapidly coming up, and of which the Etia-Major is already at hand, are now in line between Bitche and Serresgumines. The left wing, which is immensely strong at Metz and Thionville, will make for Saar-Louis and Birkenfeld; the right and center heading for Kaiserslautern; and the movement will be along the western slopes of the Vosges, although a corps will probably be ordered to move in a parallel direction along the east of that range to watch the defiles and to give warning of a flank attack by the Prussians. It is not unlikely that the French army will then descend the valley of the Nehe, and that the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will accept battle somewhere about Kreutznach, a position strong in itself and affording a secure retreat upon Mayence, the bulwark of Germany, the standing menace of France.

ODDS IN FAVOR OF FRANCE.

With regard to the chances of success of the two combatants in the first battle, I believe the odds to be immensely in favor of France. For the last twelve days she has been engaging the whole of her army on the frontier, and within one or two marches of Bitche and Serresgumines. I have read of a certain number of battalions being sent forward and of others remaining behind; but as far as I can judge the French are overwhelming every German army. I put eight hundred thousand down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand, and in complete communication at the entrance of the campaign; and I believe the concentration now to be within forty-eight hours of completion. The number of guns will be immense, but they will not be adequately housed. The cavalry, also, will not bear a high proportion—probably under one-tenth of the infantry.

EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE.

The whole of the troops are in a magnificent state of discipline, and the officers are much more numerous than those of the Prussians. The French artillery was superior to the Austrian at Solferino, and the Austrian was superior to the Prussian at Konigsgratz. There is no doubt of the Chassepot being a better weapon than the Prussian arm. I can hardly believe in the Prussians having yet been able to effect such a concentration of strength as the French have certainly done, and believe that on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a battle, the Prussians must retire behind the Rhine.

The census-taker on Hooper's Island, Md., has discovered a colored woman aged 117 years. For a wonder she did not claim to have been a servant to General Washington.

EDUCATIONAL.

Memphis Ladies' Institute,
212 DESOTO STREET.
Mrs. Fannie P. McGeehe, Principal,
Will open Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.
See Circulars. 125-127

St. Mary's School,
358 POPLAR STREET.
MRS. MARY E. POPE, - - Principal
THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THIS school opens the
First Monday in September.

It is desirable that pupils should be entered before the day of opening. Circulars at the principal book stores and at the school. 129-131-23

St. Agnes Academy
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS INSTITUTE, CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, useful and ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academy Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the first of September, the second on the first of March.

TERMS PER SESSION, payable half yearly, invariably in advance: For board and tuition in any of the following branches—reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., \$75, \$80, \$90 and \$100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars, tuition, \$15, \$20, \$25 or \$30, according to age or class as above.

For further information, apply to or address the Mother Superior, St. Agnes Academy, 4125-151st-24

RIEVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
FOURTH KEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BEEBEE, A. M., PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, for West Point, or the Naval Academy. 121-11-1

Park Avenue Academy,
3 1/2 Miles from Memphis, near Memphis & Charleston R. R.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS school will open September 5, 1870. Students prepared for the University of Virginia or any College. Twenty pupils can be accommodated with board. For circulars apply to Taylor, Radford & Co., and H. Wade & Co., Memphis. W. H. WRIGHT, Principal. 110-11-7

ELECTION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE County Court of Shelby county, I will, on

Saturday, the 27th of August, 1870,

Being the fourth Saturday in August, open and hold an election at all legal voting places in said county, to ascertain the will of the qualified voters of said county upon the approval of a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars for Shelby county, of the capital stock of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okolona and Selma Railroad Company, made and subscribed by the County Court of Shelby county, and to be paid by every voter, to be converted into the stock of said railroad company under the charter. One of the conditions of this subscription is, that the company will transport all citizens of Shelby county at rates not to exceed the following: that is to say, for ten miles and under from Memphis, ten cents; for the first fifteen miles from Memphis, over ten, fifteen cents; for the first twenty miles, over fifteen miles, to Shelby county, twenty cents; and upon the further condition that the western terminus is to remain at the city of Memphis. Those who are in favor of said subscription will have upon their tickets the words: "For subscription;" those opposed to it will have upon their tickets the words: "No subscription." A list of officers, judges, etc., to hold said election, will be published hereafter.

M. J. WRIGHT,
Sheriff Shelby county.

SEED.

TURNIP SEED!

New Crop!

EARLY FLAT DUTCH,
"RED TOP,"
"LARGE GLOBE,"
"NORFOLK,"
"RITA BAGA,"
"YELLOW ABERDEEN,"
"EARLY STONE,"
"PRUSSIAN HANOVER,"
SEVEN TOP.

FOR SALE BY

R. D. WARD & CO.,
232 Main Street, Memphis.

PIANOS, ETC.

On Four Months' Time.

Pianos, Organs,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
On Three and Four Months' Time, with Good City Acceptance.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO MAKE YOUR purchases. My stock is very large and must be closed out to make room for my fall stock.

Steinway & Sons' Pianos.....\$500 to \$800
Ernest Gahler's Pianos.....425 to 600
Wm. F. Emerson's Pianos.....275 to 450

Also, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, some of them almost as good as new. Prices from \$125 to \$200 each. Mason & Hamlin's Organs, from \$100 to \$200 each. Also, the celebrated Birditt Organs. Genuine Italian and Roman Violin Strings. Country merchants and dealers will please give me a call.

E. A. BENSON,
11-31 Music House, 317 Main st., Memphis.

PLUMBERS.

BROWNE & BROWNE,

Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
Pumps repaired and Steam Works put up. 315-1/2 SECOND ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
All orders promptly attended to. 120-1

WM. DEAN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Choice Groceries, Teas,
AND
PROVISIONS.

189 Poplar St., opp. Market House,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

THE FAVORITE AND BLACK OAK
COOKING STOVES,

NOW SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN, CAN BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES together with a good assortment of

Heating Stoves, Lamps, Tinware,
GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, ETC.,

—AT—
T. S. JUKES,
No. 328 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Roofing, Guttering, Cotton Brands and General Job Work will receive Prompt Attention. 9-3-1

J. DEVOTO,
CHOICE
GROCERIES!
TEAS and
Provisions.

No. 217 Third St., cor. Third,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

No. 71 Adams St., cor. Third,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Takes Effect June 12th, 1870.

Memphis	Leave	Arrive	Time
Memphis	4.00 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	a.m.
St. Louis	10.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	17.30
Nashville	5.00 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	19.30
Louisville	10.15 p.m.	6.40 a.m.	17.10
Cincinnati	5.00 p.m.	12.00 m.	22.30
Indianapolis	3.40 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	21.50
Cleveland	3.30 p.m.	10.25 p.m.	32.55
Buffalo	10.40 p.m.	4.10 a.m.	38.40
Niagara Falls	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	41.30
Pittsburg	7.05 p.m.	11.50 p.m.	34.30
Chicago	9.00 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	46.40
Washington City	1.00 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	50.10
Philadelphia	9.30 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	46.50
New York	12.00 m.	3.00 p.m.	49.30

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